

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY - 10 CENTS

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MAGAO

AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM," 2,365 Tons. "FATSHAN," 2,250 Tons. "KINSHAN," 2,995 Tons.
"HREUNGSHAN," 2,998 Tons.
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
 Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 2,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wharf, Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M.	\$5.00
Do. do. do. do. Monday do.	\$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG."
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 538 Tons, and "NANNING," 565 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 22nd November.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
 HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
 opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Hotels

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

FOR
LUXURY, COMFORT & FRESH
NESS, QUIET & EXCELLENT
CUISINE

STAY AT THE
GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. 1700

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely new Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,
President

Telephone 170 Telegram "Astor" [543]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOHN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	About WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORWIC" Capt. F. Semblin	TUESDAY, 9 A.M., 24th November.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. v. Binner	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 2nd December.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. Minssen	THURSDAY, Noon, 3rd December.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	AMOV	Second half Nov.
TJILATJAP	—	—	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375, YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fan and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamsen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamsen, Canton or to their Agents BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

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TONIO, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Constipation, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valençay (Drôme-France). CALDERON MAISON 3 & Co., Hongkong.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

SEVENTH CONGRESS IN 1909.

The following letter from the London Chamber was laid before the general committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on 12th inst.:

Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E., 26th June, 1907.

Dear Sir,—The majority of Chambers having given their vote in favour of accepting the invitation to hold the next Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Australia, the Congress Organising Committee in London recently confirmed this choice, and notified the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia accordingly.

The draft of the general programme of events has now been received by the London Chamber from the Hon. William Knox, Chairman of the Organising Committee in Australia, as follows:—

(a) The Congress will be held in Sydney about 14th September, 1909.

(b) The Federal Reception and sub-Conference will be held in Melbourne about 28th September.

It is assumed that Delegates will enter the Commonwealth at:—

(a) Brisbane in the East via Vancouver, from Great Britain and Canada.

(b) Fremantle in the West via Suez and Colombo, from Great Britain, India and the Far East.

(c) Direct from South Africa and New Zealand. In consequence, therefore, of Delegates arriving from the East and West and the possibility of their being unable to retrace their steps over our extensive territory, it is assumed that there may be only a full gathering of Delegates at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Therefore, Delegates entering from the East and West will be shown the resources of Queensland and West Australia and be entertained there on their inward and homeward routes, special dates being fixed for that purpose. The visit to Tasmania is proposed to be made from Melbourne.

Without limiting the time of any Delegates, it is estimated that the arrangements for collective examination and entertainment in the various states will occupy about the periods as set out hereunder, excluding intervals for travel between States:—

Queensland.....	6 days
New South Wales	12 " (including Victoria
Victoria	9 " (Congress)
South Australia	6 "
Tasmania	5 "
Western Australia.....	6 "

The Congress and general arrangements will be under the control of the Central Committee appointed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia for that purpose.

Each State will form its own Committee for arranging visits to places and objects of interest for demonstrating the industrial resources of Australia and for entertainment within each State. Special facilities will be made for visits to representative sheep stations, typical industries, etc.

Assurances are received from each State that all arrangements will be most complete, and the comfort and interest of visitors will be well cared for throughout.

A full list of hotels and private apartments will be sent to all Chambers invited to the Congress and arrangements made for special rates where possible, housing arrangements being allocated to a special Committee in each State.

The Commonwealth Government and each State Government are affording every facility to Delegates, whilst the Railway Commissioners in the several States have agreed to give the Delegates a free pass over the Railways, and special rates will be arranged with the inter-Colonial steamers.

The P. & O. and Orient Companies will recommend a considerable reduction in passenger rates, but that matter requires to be settled by the Head Office in London, and negotiations are now proceeding with those Companies and with the Union Steamship Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway and Atlantic Liners for corresponding reductions. Similar negotiations will also be undertaken with the Cape Lines.

It is expected that a "Round the World" rate will be secured at £100 for the above rates either way.

The Chamber of Commerce in each Capital City will act as Agents for visitors and make arrangements as required by them and in connection therewith. Ladies' Committees are to be formed to receive Ladies who accompany Delegates.

The Congress has been promised the active co-operation and assistance of all other bodies connected with the primary and manufacturing interests in the various States of the Commonwealth.

An invitation has since been received for a visit to the principal cities of New Zealand, which would mean leaving England ten days to a fortnight earlier. The Committee have not been able to decide whether such a visit is possible, but would be glad of your views.

It may be added that since the receipt of the foregoing, it has been ascertained that the principal steamship lines will be prepared to arrange return tickets to Sydney, via Suez and Colombo, for £100, giving separate facilities to Delegates who may desire to return by a different route, and the "round the world" ticket will be reduced to £120.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to dwell upon the importance of this Congress being made a great success, and of the delegation being as representative and influential as possible. To this end it is very desirable that the details contained in this Circular should be laid before the Executives of all Chambers of Commerce of the Empire and communicated to Members, with a view to advising me as

early as possible how many gentlemen and ladies are likely to attend from your locality. Copies may be had for this purpose on application to me.—Yours, etc.

KENNIE B. MURRAY, Secretary.

The Chairman expressed the wish that the Chamber should be represented at the 7th Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, the Representative to be one of the Members of the Committee, if possible. The matter was left over for further consideration.

Public Company

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1908, of Thirty Cents per Share, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after FRIDAY, 27th November, 1908, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Dividend will also be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th instant, until MONDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [597]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY,

the 21st November, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, 75 Cases COLOURED GLASS TILES. (Specially adapted for the Walls of Bath Rooms, Shops, &c., &c.)

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [1004]

Intimations

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of Mr. O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor, has been REMOVED to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [988]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,

SALMON BELLIES, OADFISH

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [100]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.; Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [105]

FABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA,

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [101]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not obtained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing English gentlemen's portraits, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precautions against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The Copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance is a specialty. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [104]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	DUMBEA	Boyer	23rd Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	24th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Gaillonnet	8th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London via Paris from £47.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles. For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1908.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES " " 29 " "

Unique opportunity to make a tour of North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS 26 " "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

CORSE 26th Nov. AMIRAL DUPERRÉ 11th Jan., 1909.
AMIRAL MAGOM 4th March.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. Intermediate class and rates of passage. All round the world ticket by these boats, &c. For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP in 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1908.

[17]

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

GREAT CASH SALE
of
Household Furnishing Goods.

Now Proceeding.

ART MUSLINS.
ART SERGE.

BEDSTEADS.
BLANKETS.
BEDSPREADS.

CARPETS.
CANDLE-SHADES.
COIR MATTING.
COOKING UTENSILS.

CREPES
CRETONNES.
CROCKERY.
CRUMB CLOTHS.
CUSHIONS.
CURTAINS.

FENDERS.
FIRE IRONS.
FURNITURE.

LINOLEUMS.
LAMP SHADES.

RUGS.

SATEENS.
STAIR LINENS.
STOVES.

&c., &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

A DOCTOR'S INQUEST ON LIFE.

HE DISCUSSES THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SUCCESS.

Dr. Thomas Clay Shaw, F.R.C.P., has been holding an inquest on life, and here follow some of his verdicts, as given to the Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic, in London, and reported by the *Lancet*. Dr. Shaw is Lecturer on Psychological Medicine at St. Bar. tholomew's Hospital.

"Success may be defined as the accomplishment, the realisation, of what was willed or wanted, the ripe fruition of the well-tended tree," he said. "It is the tomb of energy, the collapse of strife, and the satisfied goal of ambition."

"Success often comes from the most unlikely materials, because we cannot always predicate just what is wanting to make a thing a success; it may be a sudden presentation or ideal, or an opportunity, or some unexpected combination of circumstances. The failure of one individual or group of persons may mean the success of another by the withdrawal of opposing but powerful and dangerous impediments, and even a purposeful failure may be the cloaked means of success, as when a man goes bankrupt and then rises from his ashes freed from encumbrances and ready to soar to the empyrean."

LIFE'S BLUE RIBBONS.
"One often hears of various 'blue ribbons' which are the local signs of success. I suppose that the blue ribbon of medicine is to be President of the Royal College of Physicians; of surgery, to be the President of the Royal College of Surgeons; of science, to be President of the Royal Society; in politics, to be Prime Minister; in art, to be the President of the Royal Academy; but what is the criterion of success in literature with its sub-divisions of poetry, fiction, and history?"

SUCCESS OF L. S. D.
"Here, though there is much competition, there is no office which can confer the cachet of pre-eminence; this is left to the arbitrament of public opinion, which adjudicates in very different ways according to the particular section which is appealed to, even the professional critics being rarely unanimous in their decisions. Coming to the muscular world, success here is more easily determined, for though, of course, there are certain mental attributes which are necessary adjuncts, there are yet standard records, and these show that there are people who do what no others have done before, whilst the same can scarcely be said of mental successes, though as to what is called a 'moral success,' the fact that it is but a success in name, without solid accomplishments, indicates that it is generally a failure."

"The usual estimates of success are expressed in the terms of L. S. D., or of social position, or in self-satisfaction, and this objectivity or subjectivity may be taken as fair exponent of what happens, though true appreciation of the result is not always reached; for instance, a man may succeed to his own satisfaction (subjective) in doing what he has aimed at, but his is an unappreciated potential; he makes no money by it, and the public may pass it by, but to the man himself his mind a kingdom is, and so another may become objectively conspicuous by his wealth and the homage accorded to him, but subsequently he may feel that he has failed, and if he has missed contentment with his original objective there is no doubt that he has really failed."

WANT OF CONTENTMENT.
"This want of contentment may even turn what was a success into a failure. Not satisfied with what really is a good thing and in all ways sufficient, a man tries to augment his results, but loses what he has acquired because he has not rightly appreciated the time to stop. Actors and singers often commit the fatal error of continuing the emotional elation of achieved success, not recognising that their potential is exhausted and that they are really by working no exhausted mine proceeding on the direct route which leads to failure. So one sees in the reluctance of men to drop their work after compulsory retirement at a comparatively early age the same spirit of desire for the following-up of a so far successful career, whereas the results show that it is generally best not to attempt too much, especially if it means taking on new work, which always involves strain."

MEN TALK OF ENVI.
"Men talk of the ennu of having nothing to do, but it is scarcely complimentary to the man himself to think that he has no resources or occupation other than the continued monotonous reflex of what has been his life's work. Every intelligent man ought to be able to fill up his leisure by occupation derived from the side-chains of his former duties. It makes one almost suspect that men really shrink the idea of dropping the so-called 'work' which has become an easy reflex in the contemplation of having to look around for fresh fields in which new energy has to be employed. One finds on circumsppection that most very successful men have been those who knew how to delegate to others much of what had to be done—of being able, as it is said, 'to make others work for them.' I admire such men: such a power denotes the absence of jealousy and the possession of the intelligence to see that whilst it is really easier to fill up one's time by work which has become a second nature, it is positively bad in principle because the time is wasted which might more profitably be employed for new developments."

DELEGATED WORK.
"I know some men who are voted by their fellows to be hard taskmasters because they place on the shoulders of their subordinates much of the work which is their own function, but I admire those men who can load others with their own burdens, because I see how they are laying down the foundations of future successes by employing these docile donkey- engines." One hears it said, 'How hard so-and-so works for his slaves for hours.' I know that very often this much-battered person is nothing

but a lotus-eating fool, wasting the time by basking in an idyllic atmosphere, thinking that he is doing his duty whilst all the time he is a doddering common-place person, cramped and borne down by the weight which ought to be put on the shoulders of those who are standing by and laughing at him because of their immunity."

UNINTERESTING PROMINENT PEOPLE.
"I have often observed how very uninteresting in private life are many persons of great prominence in literature and art, yes, and in science too. The reason is obvious. Nowadays there is such great competition for new ideas or vagaries that writers cannot afford to give clues to possible successes to others, and so men who have achieved or are well on the road to successes will sit silently absorbing all that is being said or done around them, taking everything, but giving nothing. I remember a great society entertainer whose sallies provoked 'peals of laughter' from his audience, but privately he was a most tiresome person, sitting and quietly assimilating any atmosphere in which he happened to be placed or had purposely thrown himself into, but conspicuous by a marked absence of reciprocity, chewing the cud of absorbed conversations of fancy from others, only to distribute them when the proper time arrived. Does the teacher or lecturer live who gives all his best to his pupils? The latter know that they are conversant with all he has taught them, but he has generally kept something up his sleeve."

IF MEN LIVED AGAIN.
"I have often wondered what would happen if men could live their lives again, retaining their experiences of mistakes and successes with a fair knowledge of the causes that led to them. It might turn out that the lines of former successes would not be available, because others would see what was being done, and would checkmate it. Certainly some failures would be turned into successes because the scheme would know how to avoid former pitfalls. The validity of former experience would certainly tend to longevity but might delay advancement and progress because the knowledge of circumstances would set up hesitation and so opportunities would be lost because angels fear to tread where fools rush in. On the whole it would be a tame world—things would be so certain that the interest attached to what we now call 'chance' would not exist; the springs of hope would be cut off at their source, because definite knowledge would lead to emotional extinction; energy would be not so necessary; for if quiet routine and its positive result would ensure certainty, why not calmly await the issue?"

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
A FULL-GROWN CHINA TIGER recently trapped in the neighbourhood of Canton.
For further particulars apply by letter to—
C. P. K.,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [995]

GUNS
DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30 lbs. each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & RYLANDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [688]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 175 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong 15th August, 1908. [196]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS
IN
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES
IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVIR-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Cash
Port orders carefully executed.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1908. [196]

Intimations.

CONFIDENCE.
said Lord Chatham: "It is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and cumulative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere. 6

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL 30th November, 1908, and
PRACTICE DANCE,
WEDNESDAY, 25th November,
from 5 to 7 P.M.

SCOTSMEN (Naval, Military, or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned.
No Scotsman can attend the Dance and Practices but as a Subscriber.
DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [995]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
No. 824.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th November:—
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On THURSDAY and MONDAY, the 19th and 23rd November:—
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

On TUESDAY, the 24th November:—
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On TUESDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 30th November:—
From Stonecutters S.D. in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 30th November:—
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.
C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1908. [987]

THE THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific method in the hope of discovering some new and useful remedy. It is in this spirit that the THERAPION has been discovered, and it is now being brought to the notice of the public, and among them by no means least important discovery in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.
This preparation is unquestionably one of the most valuable and reliable of modern times. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is now being brought to the notice of the public, and among them by no means least important discovery in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.
which may certainly rank with, if not take place of, many of the discoveries of our day. About which no little excitement and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine, which is intended to cure all the diseases of the human body, is a proof of its value. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is now being brought to the notice of the public, and among them by no means least important discovery in medicine comes that of

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 14th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. [982]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"
FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. [993]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO,"
Captain Dorman, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [1003]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 20th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [1004]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MANILA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th of November, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [98]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SCANDIA,"

Captain von Döhren, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countenance by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [996]

For Sale.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down. As it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, nervousness, which is followed by depression, loss of vitality and want of energy for all the "daily affairs of life." Now, what ails is a broken-down system, which is a condition of weakness, and it is not until such a case is treated by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

than by any other remedy, can be cured. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is now being brought to the notice of the public, and among them by no means least important discovery in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.
This preparation is unquestionably one of the most valuable and reliable of modern times. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is now being brought to the notice of the public, and among them by no means least important discovery in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.
which may certainly rank with, if not take place of, many of the discoveries of our day. About which no little excitement and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine, which is intended to cure all the diseases of the human body, is a proof of its value. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is now being brought to the notice of the public, and among them by no means least important discovery in medicine comes that of

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This preparation is unquestionably one of the most valuable and reliable of modern times. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is now being brought to the notice of the public, and among them by no means least important discovery in medicine comes that of

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.00.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S LMBROCATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—£10 per annum.

WEEKLY—£15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. In copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies: Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1908.

MORE LIGHT ON CHINA'S CURRENCY POSITION.

While the present unsettled condition of Imperial affairs in China precludes the notion that any radical changes in the direction of financial reform may be anticipated for some time to come, it is always interesting to read the complacent decrees and reports which emanate from the Ministries at Peking on this subject. The uninitiated might be inclined to think that once the decree had been circulated the question had been settled for all time, and reforms would begin right away. How far that is from being the fact those who know their China are but too well aware. On this question of finance in particular the Chinese have dallied until the patience of saints might well have been deemed to be less than a virtue. It was in 1902 that the Mackay treaty was passed, and in one of its articles the Chinese Government explicitly agreed to proceed immediately to consolidate and arrange the currency of the Empire so that at length a uniform national currency might be established. It would be unfair, perhaps, to allege that up to the present nothing has been done to give effect to that agreement, for the simple reason that from time to time we have seen the authorities at the various Mints making the bold assertion that at length they had found a solution of the question, and that a uniform dollar which would replace the existing coin—whatever it might be

would be used at once, and orders given that it must pass current at a certain value. But like a great many other reforms which seemed admirable on paper these declarations came to nothing. If anything happened at all it was to render still more chaotic the varying currency of the country and to enrich the moneychangers and the native banks at the expense of the ordinary individual who was obliged to have recourse to their indulgence. There is not the slightest doubt that the task of establishing the currency of China on a sound and uniform basis is one of almost colossal magnitude, especially when it is remembered that the great majority of the population knows little of and cares nothing for the exigencies of trade, or international questions in which China is concerned. Not only that, but in every other province the currency stands on a foundation of its own, the outcome of custom, convenience or local expediency. The establishment of a national tael or dollar which shall be of a standard value throughout the Empire is therefore a thing incomprehensible to them and an object of suspicion, involving as it would the overthrow of all prevalent ideas and the virtual suggestion that ancestral ways must be consigned to the limbo of the past. The Chinese Government is therefore faced with an extremely intricate work, requiring the greatest diplomatic skill and finesse, when it sets out to convince the villagers of the interior that any changes introduced are necessarily for the better. When the Council or Commission which was appointed by the Chinese Government to inquire into and report on the uniform national currency scheme came to frame their views they ingeniously left the larger issues at stake out of consideration and brought the matter down to a question of dollars vs. taels, invoking, at the same time, the spirit of the people in their right to stand aloof from other nations. Well, if China wishes to abide by the tael and its subsidiary fractions nobody has any desire to offer the slightest objection but it is pure sophistry and ignorance to work into a financial report such high-falootin' nonsense as the following which appears in the report to the Imperial Government: "From the point of view of national dignity it seems to us that we ought to try and stand alone, and that we cannot afford to throw away our sovereign rights in order to gratify the wishes of others; while from the point of view of the people we should follow a course suitable to the greater number, and not change a tradition of the country for the convenience of open ports or trading ports. This is as much a fundamental principle for our guidance in making the enactment today, as it will be an essential factor for the future success of the measure itself." If the Chinese prefer a currency based on the tael and good, but at least let there be a common standard so that those dealing with the country and having extensive stakes there may know where they stand. An objection is dragged forth, only for the purpose that it may be knocked down again, that to nationalise the tael as against the dollar would tend to increase the cost of living, but as the common people deal mostly in cash the suggestion is seen to be absurd on the face of it. In the case of Siam, when that country resolved to put her currency on a gold basis, there was great fear for a time that the peasantry and labouring class, being unable to understand why they should receive seven ticals a month in place of the ten to which they had been accustomed, would create trouble at the outset. But nothing happened and the conversion of the currency from the silver to a gold standard was carried out quietly and almost without remark. Of course, the conditions in Siam—as well as in Singapore—are very different from those prevailing in China, because in the former country the foreign banks are practically masters of the situation; whereas in China every Viceroy who has a mint under his control is a self-constituted financier possessed of arbitrary and extensive powers. And it is always to the interest of the Master of the Mint to see that the institution is kept at full swing, for the greater the output the greater the profit, and the greater the contribution to Peking; the greater the chance of promotion. In one paragraph the Council settled the fate of the dollar so far as they were concerned: "As regards the national dollar coined by the Board of Finance the year before last, as an experiment, the intention was to make use of this coin temporarily, as being known to the people and easy to establish. But if a uniform currency is to be sought, the standard can only be fixed after far-reaching investigation, and the present memorialists have formed the conclusion, after carefully weighing all considerations, that the long-established use of the tael and its fractions—the mace, candareen and mil—can hardly be altered or abolished." Questions are discussed as to the fitness of the coin and such-like futile matters which do not arise at the moment, but we find no definite recommendation that an immediate start should be made with the proposal to reform the currency of the country, nothing but windy generalities which might have been framed by a pedlar of cheap goods. So that the dawn of the day when the terms of the

Mackay treaty will be enforced is as far off as ever, if not farther. In conclusion, we might note that if the Chinese Government adopted a uniform tael the solution of how to improve the Hongkong subsidiary currency might be within sight.

FITY THE POOR LANDLORD.

Householders in Hongkong, both occupiers and owners must have read yesterday with no little interest and attention the judgment of the Appeal Court in the landlord and tenant case, which was a sequel to the last typhoon. Briefly, Mr. Goldring, a solicitor, sued the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, his landlord, for \$500, being damages suffered by him in consequence of the company failing to keep his premises in a proper state of repair. It appeared that after the storm on the 28th July, the tenant discovered that the ceiling of his verandah was showing signs of dampness, but there was no leakage. Two days later there was another heavy rainstorm and he found the water pouring through his roof and verandah and causing damage to his personal effects. What the effects were we are not told nor is it necessary that we should know. The lower Court presumably estimated the damage for itself when it gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff to the amount stated. An appeal was made by the landlord company to the Full Court and the judgment delivered yesterday by the Chief Justice was of sufficient importance to be quoted *in extenso*. It affects, as we have indicated, every individual in the Colony who is an owner of property or holds the lesser part of tenant, for it may be taken for granted that one result of this decision will be a drastic revision of the terms of the agreement entered into between the owner and the tenant. We may say at once that the appeal was dismissed, and the judgment of the lower court upheld. It has to be noted that according to the Puisse judge's finding no structural defect is alleged and it appears that the damage was caused by water which had accumulated in large quantity on the roof owing to the gutter pipes becoming blocked. They were found to be choked with rubbish and grass-leaves of trees, and "black matter," and also with plaster from the wall. The pipes were apparently cleared without difficulty by the plaintiff's coolie who was sent up on the roof, and the accumulated water thereupon escaped. The agreement, upon which the original claim hinged, said distinctly that the landlord would "keep the roof and all exterior walls of the said premises in a proper tenable state of repair and amendment, at their own costs." The question now arose whether the landlord (that is to say, the company) was responsible for carrying out repairs of which he had not received notice, and it appears to be sound law that in those cases where the landlord agrees to be responsible for the repairs, he is entitled to reasonable notice by the tenant. And the reason for that is quite clear: in the majority of instances where repairs are necessary they are not likely to meet the eye of the landlord whereas the tenant has them staring him in the face every day. Moreover, he would be a genial and somewhat soft-headed tenant who would permit his landlord to poke and pry about his premises at any hour of the day when he might take the idea into his head. But in this case, the point was that it was the roof that had been damaged and, speaking for ourselves, we should have thought that if there was one place about the house which the landlord would not be likely to visit it would naturally be the roof. That is the layman's view which as everybody knows is no law at all. Now what do you leave when you lease a flat? So far as we can make out the only thing the tenant has a right to use in that flat is the floor, for the Chief Justice says he is "clearly of opinion that it is a lease of the interior only; that it gives no right to the lessee as against the landlord to use, except by legal necessity, either the outside walls or the roof or anything appertaining thereto." This is a fine piece of business. Once upon a time when people were commiserating an unfortunate wail they would say: "Poor fellow! He hasn't even a roof to his head." If they had only known it, half of the sympathising crowd was not entitled to a roof over their own heads. The answer to the question, why isn't the tenant entitled to the use of the roof over him? is that if he were, and being of a bold, enterprising disposition, he might erect a sky-sign on the roof illuminating the heavens for miles around with the thrilling announcement that the A.D.C. or some other popular affair was on duty to-night. That would never do. And now, perhaps the reader can see how it is that although under most conditions the tenant has to give notice in this case he was absolved? To make things perfectly clear we quote the Chief Justice. "As there was no demise of that part of the premises which were out of repair, the doctrine of notice cannot apply, for the simple reason that the lessor can go on the roof to inspect, and the lessee cannot. He would certainly in law be as much a trespasser as the lessor in the case put by Baron Bramwell in *Makin v. Watkinson*. The reason for the rule as to notice fails, for the lessor may know that repairs are neces-

sary. That a cause of action therefore, occurred in the circumstances, we have no doubt on another familiar principle which deals with accumulations of water on your property which amount to a non-natural use of it." Of course that led His Lordship into a dissertation on what constituted structural defects, and he found that the appellant hadn't the ghost of a leg to stand on. Moreover, he gave the common-sense view of the matter in the following terms: "And the practical result of our decision is the common sense one that if landlords demise rooms, or flats, or floors, covered by a roof, it is their duty to see that all parts of that roof, with its appurtenances, are in good and working order, without any correlative duty being thrown on the tenant to warn them or give them notice of their being out of repair. The landlord's duty arises out of their relationship to the tenant if there is no covenant, it arises out of the covenant if there is one." After all, if you are not entitled to a roof when you hire a house you are certainly not required by law to pay for the thing you don't possess. But what is to become of those venturesome people who when processions and ceremonies are in vogue, promptly climb up unasked? If you are a landlord, probably the simplest way out of the difficulty would be push them over—gently, so that there could be no cause for an action for assault.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Philippine Government telegraphs the U. S. Consulate: "No cases cholera yesterday (Wednesday)."

TWENTY-FOUR subscription griffins have been shipped per s.s. *Koong Sang* and may be expected to arrive here on Monday next, 23rd inst. They will be drawn for that afternoon at 5 o'clock at Kennedy's Causeway Dry Repository.

Two coolies were each given a week's imprisonment for being found in an unoccupied house in Queen's Road West this morning. They were suspected of being there to commit a felony. Their excuse was that they went there to sleep.

A COOLIE was charged in the Police Court, today, with being in possession of a quantity of cartridges without a permit. Defendant said that he had bought the ammunition for a friend in Macao. He was fined \$5, and the cartridges were forfeited.

In the evening on 11th inst., at 9h 20m a strong earthquake was felt in the Visayas Islands, the centre of which lies near the southern part of Panay Island; during the night and this morning some minor after-shocks were felt. It seems that there was a secondary centre near Surigao. On the 11th inst., morning, at 2h 58m, 8h 45m and 11h 34m, the seismographs at Manila registered also seismic disturbances from a distant centre situated probably at a distance of about 10,000 Km. from the Archipelago.

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

AN OLD MAN'S AFFAIRS.

In the Court of Summary Judicature this afternoon, Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, a somewhat complicated case was heard, when Li Tak Chun, a contractor of 69, Wellington Street, sued H. S. Cooper, a Parsee merchant carrying on business at 77, Wyndham Street, to recover the sum of \$111.30 for work done in colour-washing and repairs to some houses in Mosque Street. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendant.

The plaintiff, an old, bearded contractor, said he carried on business at 69, Wellington Street. He spoke to having entered into a contract with the defendant, five houses in Mosque Street (Nos. 2 to 10). The balance due to him was \$25. On the 24th October last, he sent a bill for \$36.30 to defendant's office. Witness admitted that there was no written contract but merely a verbal agreement between the contracting parties. He had only received \$10 on account, the rest of the money not having been paid to him. Plaintiff denied that he had agreed to do the work for nothing. Questioned as to the date when the work was started, witness said that it commenced in March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kong Sing, plaintiff said that he finished the work in Mosque Street towards the end of August, at the end of which he gave a receipt for \$125 in full settlement of the contract. He received \$100 and the balance of \$25 was promised to be refunded to him until some work of a minor nature at the defendant's office was completed, to which the plaintiff agreed. Out of this \$25, \$5.30 was paid to a carpenter on office account. Plaintiff himself applied for the contract to be awarded to him but did not offer to repair defendant's office for nothing in consideration of the contract being given to him. He had a partner named Ching Wa Cheung. He lost money in the contract to the extent of \$500. Plaintiff denied that it was his partner who had prompted him to take proceedings.

By Mr. Goldring—The repairs were going on for a considerable time.

Three other witnesses were called to the stand. Of these, Au Chun, who said he lived in the basement of defendant's office, caused some merriment by saying he was a cook and a broker, and seemed to be ignorant of his own condition. Abdul Rahim, a Mohammedan architect, also gave evidence.

There was some discussion between Mr. Goldring and the presiding judge as to the question of costs. Counsel asked for a stay of execution, which was refused.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

THE PEAK TRAGEDY.

STATEMENTS MADE BY THE ACCUSED.

The three men who are accused of murdering a shopkeeper (Ku Tung) at the Peak on the 22nd ult., under circumstances already reported in these columns, were brought up on remand at the Police Court, this afternoon.

Mr. J. R. Wood presided. Detective Sergeant Terrell and Sergeant McKay (of Mount Gough Police Station) again conducted the case for the police, while Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Mr. Deacon, Locker and Deacon) represented the defence.

More evidence of arrest was given. A Chinese detective stated that he boarded a junk, which was moored outside Salt Fish Lane, the other day. The junk was about to leave for Hoi Fung. On proceeding to the hold he found the third defendant asleep there. A large-sized dagger was found at his side.

Sergeant McKay said that on the afternoon of the 17th inst. the third defendant was identified among a gang of ten others.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Atkinson said that in the case of the second defendant he would reserve his defence. The men were all cautioned, and asked if they had any statements to make.

The first defendant said that on the day in question he was on his way to the tram station to fetch his master. When he got as far as Jardine's house he saw a number of Jardine's coolies fighting. He remained there for four or five minutes watching the fight. Then his *joki* came up and he went along to meet his master, who came up by the 12.15 tram. At 12.20 he was carrying him home. After he deposited his master at home, he went back to Jardine's house to see the result of the fight. A cook saw him and called a *lufung*. He (defendant) ran home, and was arrested by Policeman Farquharson. His master told him not to be alarmed but to go with the policeman. The officer took him to where the dead body was lying and thence to the police station. He was accompanied all the way by the cook, who accused him of killing the deceased.

The second defendant explained that he was a *joki* to the first defendant. He was on his way to borrow some money when he saw the fight, he said, near Jardine's house, between Jardine's coolies. While he was looking on he was struck on the head with a back. The wound bled freely, some of the blood soiling his trousers. He had two pairs of trousers on at the time. He took off the blood-stained one and hung it on a pole to dry. He got thirty cents from his friend, and while he was sitting there waiting for the trousers to dry a policeman came up and arrested him.

The third defendant said: "I arrived here on the 31st October—that is to say, the day the junk, on which I was found, came in. On the 31st the police came on board and searched the vessel. They examined the licence of the boat. I was arrested. The reason of the police visit was to see that the number of arms on board was noted on the licence. When questioned about the arms I spoke in a very loud tone and they arrested me, for I thought at the time, creating a disturbance. The police asked me why I made such a noise and wanted to know everything about me. I told them I was formerly employed by Mr. Gresson, and that I had returned from the country." He was away in the country for seven months. He was brought before the Court and charged with having arms without a licence. On that charge he appeared before Mr. Wood twice and on each occasion was discharged. To his surprise he was then arrested for murder. It was two years ago since he was in Mr. Gresson's employ, and, according to a police officer, it was Mr. Gresson's coolie who killed the man.

Mr. Davidson said that he had reserved the defence with regard to the second defendant. As regarded the first defendant he would endeavour to prove an *alibi*. He would attempt to prove that at the time the murder was supposed to have been committed the first defendant was taking his master home for lunch. The defendant was called to the witness stand and examined. He told the same story as already given above.

The Court—How many persons took part in the fight you saw?

Defendant—About six Hok-lo's and ten Panti men.

Who won?—I saw the coolies of Jardine's driven away.

Did you take part in the fight?—No.

You saw your classmen driven off and you took no part?—I had to go to fetch my master.

Were there many spectators?—No. I was the only one.

Did you hear what the cause of the fight was?—No.

Do you know the cook who called the police when he saw you?—I did not then, but I know him now.

Mr. Lalworthy said that the first defendant was employed in his service as chair coolie. He instructed his coolies to meet him at the tram station at 12.30. It was either the 12.15 or 12.30 car he caught. When he arrived at the Peak he found the chair and three men waiting for him. The first defendant was one of them. He did not appear to him to have been excited. The three coolies took him to his house—51, Mount Kallit—which took about quarter of an hour. The first defendant had been in his employ for about three months and his conduct was very satisfactory.

The Court—Is the second defendant one of your coolies?—No. He was a substitute for two days. I was not responsible for his pay. The other coolie who hurt his foot paid him.

When you saw your chair that day he was the absentee?—Yes.

Witness asked where the absentee was and he was told that there had been a fight and he had a broken head.

The hearing continued.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

The Peking Debauch.

PRINCE CHING DEAD.

YUAN SHIH-KAI IN THE ASCENDANCY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th November,
2.40 p.m.

Three representatives from each of the Foreign Legations were invited to the Palace in Peking on Saturday, to witness the lying in state of Their late Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China.

The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, on behalf of his colleagues, expressed the condolences of the Foreign Powers with the Chinese Government and people on the death of Their Imperial Majesties.

4.15 p.m.

Prince Ching died at noon yesterday (Wednesday).

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."]

Peking, 19th November.

Prince Ching died yesterday between one and three o'clock in the afternoon.

Yuan Shih-kai is all powerful in Peking.

18th November,

5 p.m.

All is quiet within the Palace and the Offices of the Grand-Councillors.

Wild rumours are now subsiding.

The reports concerning the fleeing of Yuan Shih-kai to the British Legation and the attempt to set Prince Pu-jun upon the Throne are untrue.

Later.

Upon the announcement of the death of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, the Waiwupu delegated an Official to proceed to the members of the Diplomatic Corps with an assurance that full protection will be afforded the Foreign Legations.

Prince Chun, the Regent, is attending to the affairs of State at the office of the Cabinet and confers with the widow of the late Emperor once every day.

The Dalai Lama, upon hearing of the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, begged leave to return to Tibet forthwith. The Central Government urged the Pontiff to defer his departure, which he has agreed to do.

8 p.m.

The Grand Councillors have approached the Prince Regent to take up his quarters in the Imperial Palace. His Royal Highness cannot acquiesce in the request for the present.

Japan proposed to withdraw the Legation Guards before the end of this (Chinese) year; but in view of the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager the contemplated withdrawal of the Japanese troops will not be carried out yet.

IMPERIAL EDICTS.

November 15th.

A Decree was this day issued by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager appointing Tsai Feng (Prince Chun) Regent and commanding that Prince Chue's son, Pu Yi, be brought up and educated in the Imperial Palace.

November 18th.

An Imperial Decree has been issued announcing that His Majesty the Emperor has been indisposed since the Autumn of last year and that the physicians sent to Peking to attend His Majesty by the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors in obedience to the Imperial Command have failed to effect a cure. Furthermore His Majesty's condition has lately become very critical. The Imperial patient has no appetite for food, is suffering from severe attack of indigestion, has cough and fever and paralysis in the legs, cannot sleep or eat and is consequently feeling very weak and tired. His Majesty is therefore very anxious about his health and commands all Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors to send the best physicians whether of official rank or not in their respective provinces to Peking to attend His Majesty at once. Special Honours will be bestowed on those who can restore His Majesty to health, and the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors who recommended them will be handsomely rewarded.

An Imperial Decree has this day been issued giving Prince Chun, the Regent, precedence over all other Imperial Princes and Ministers of State.

An Imperial Decree has been issued conferring the Degree of Ku Ren (M.A.) on a large number of returned military students and appointing them Captains and Lieutenants of the Army according to merit.—*Shanghai Times*.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Germany.

LONDON, 17th November.

The eve of the interview between the Kaiser and Prince Buelow is characterized by a feverish suspense.

The newspapers, in a final warning, urge the Chancellor to insist on an unconditional surrender.

The utmost pressure is being brought to bear on his Majesty, and it is stated that he went to Baden on Sunday at the request of his grandaunt, the Dowager Duchess of Baden, who dwelt on the gravity of the popular feeling and urged His Majesty to retain Prince Buelow.

Later.

Germany—The Chancellor's Interview with the Kaiser.

The Kaiser and Prince Buelow have had a two hours' interview at Potsdam.

It is officially announced that the Emperor listened with the gravest attention to Prince Buelow's report of the public feeling and replied that his foremost duty was to uphold the consistency of the Empire's policy.

His Majesty approved of Prince Buelow's statement in the Reichstag, and assured him that he continued to have his confidence in him.

Stocks have jumped in Berlin.

Portugal and China.

The stories of troubles in China with Portugal, and the despatch of a Portuguese squadron to Macao, are unfounded.

The two countries are negotiating about the delimitation of Macao.

Philippine Loan Issued in London. The Philippine Railway Loan at 4% for \$4,000,000 has been issued in London at 95.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 4.10 p.m., to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon East of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

A "CRUEL" WITNESS.

MAGISTRATE LISTENS TO TONGUE-WAGGING EXTRAORDINARY.

Never to our knowledge was a police magistrate in this Colony placed in such a trying position as that which Mr. J. R. Wood experienced to-day. It was a position which the bravest of men would dread, but our junior magistrate came through the ordeal without a scar, figuratively speaking.

A young Chinese woman, the complainant in a case, who resides in Belcher Street, treated the magistrate, when she was called to the stand, to one of the fiercest tongue exercises that mere man ever listened to. She had the best of her kind outstripped sadly. She spoke nearly two hours without ceasing—she spoke so fast that the best shorthand writer in the world would admit that he was out of it, and went purple in the face in the excitement. She spoke so loud that she could be heard some distance away. She spoke and rambled on at such length, that it was absolutely impossible for anyone to make head or tail of what she was saying, or get in a word sideways. Once she got impatient and had to be warned. This was when she was advised by the magistrate to deal with one thing at a time and not to muddle up the whole affair. The young lady replied that she would do so ten times over. The warning did not do her any good. She continued as before, waving her arms about wildly, and throwing dagger-looks in the direction of the dock, wherein stood five long-coated men. The married men in the court-room looked at one another significantly and sneaked quietly away. The single ones sat still and imagined things. But the woman still went on, paying heed to nobody. When she had stopped for a breather after an unusually long spell, Mr. Wood was heard to remark to Inspector Robertson: "She can't be stopped." Eventually she quieted down for a while, due mostly to want of breath, but only a gist of the story could be obtained.

The five men in the dock, apparently respectable business men, were accused of obtaining from the lady, Wong Fat Kam, the sum of \$35 with menaces. It would appear that on Tuesday night they called at complainant's house and were invited in. During the conversation one of the defendants, so it was stated, demanded \$50. Complainant, who evidently knew that this was no friendly visit, asked: "What if I haven't any to give?" The speaker was alleged to have replied: "Do you know who we are? We are Triads, and if we don't get the money we will see that you are stopped from earning a living. We will pepper your eyes, far your hair, stab you to death, and roll you about until you are flat." Complainant became scared and asked the men if \$30 would do them. They said all right and she promised to let them have the money on the morrow. Last night the men called, but in the excitement the police had been informed, and after the woman was alleged to have presented them with the money they were arrested.

That was all one could make out of the woman's evidence. The manner in which she told her story, although appalling, had its amusing features. She was asked by the interpreter to relate all that happened on Tuesday night. The woman would proceed straight away to tell all about last night occurrences. She would say also: "He said such and such a thing," and it would take about a quarter of an hour to get to what "he" was. And matters went on like that until she was excused, and the case resumed.

MORPHIA IMPORTATION.

PROHIBITION AGREED UPON BY THE POWERS.

The following letter was read at the monthly meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the 12th inst.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
and November, 1908.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit for the information of the Chamber of Commerce the enclosed copy of a despatch from His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking with copy of the Notification issued by Sir J. N. Jordan to His Britannic Majesty's Consuls at the Treaty Ports in China.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.), F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
The Chamber of Commerce.

(Copy)

Peking, 16th October, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for Your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Edward Grey on the subject of the proposal of the Chinese Government to prohibit, under Article XI of the Mackay Treaty of September 5th, 1904, the importation, except for medical purposes, of morphia into this country.

On the receipt of a Note from the Waiwupu informing me that the Treaty Powers had all consented to the enforcement of the prohibition, I telegraphed to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs proposing to publish a warning notification to British subjects. I have now received Sir Edward Grey's approval of this procedure, and the notification, which forms enclosure 4 to my despatch, is accordingly being issued through His Majesty's Consuls at the Treaty Ports.

A King's Regulation making the Chinese Decree of prohibition binding on British subjects will shortly be promulgated.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.), J. N. JORDAN.

His Excellency,
Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., &c., &c., &c.

(Circular)

British Legation,

Peking, 10th October, 1908.

Sir,—I enclose for your information and guidance copies of correspondence with the Waiwupu in regard to Article XI of the British Chinese Treaty of September 5th, 1904, (Prohibition of the general importation of Morphia), which it has been agreed shall be brought into operation from January 1st, 1909.

You are requested to issue the notification to British subjects, which is enclosed, and to take whatever steps may be necessary to secure the proper fulfilment of the Treaty provisions pending the issue of a King's Regulation, which is under consideration.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.), J. N. JORDAN.

His Majesty's Consul.

(Translation)

PRINCE CHING TO H. M. MINISTER,

Peking, 28th September, 1908.

Sir,—With reference to the question of prohibiting the importation of morphia into China I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that, as a result of repeated representations on the part of this Board to the various Foreign Representatives in Peking, replies have now been received from each, signifying the concurrence of their respective Governments in such a measure; and whereas effect should be given to this decision as soon as possible, it is now intended to prohibit the importation at any Chinese port of morphia or instruments for its injection from January 1st, 1909.

As regards the supply necessary for medical purposes, the following method of procedure has been elaborated:—

"Any foreign doctor wishing to import morphia must execute a bond before his Consular authorities declaring that it is for his own use or solely for use in a specified hospital."

"Any foreign druggist wishing to import morphia must similarly execute a bond before his Consular authority pledging himself not to retail it without a foreign doctor's prescription, and even when a prescription is produced, that he will only sell small quantities."

"The Consular authority will thereupon transmit the bond and the exact details of the amount to be imported to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and when the Imperial Maritime Customs have issued a special permit the consignment may be landed."

"Any infringement of the terms of the bond will deprive the offending party from ever obtaining permission in the future to import morphia."

"The Tariff duty to be levied on such importations will be reduced to five per cent ad valorem. If consignments are imported without a special permit, they will be confiscated by the Customs. Consignments already afloat previous to January 1st, 1909, will be granted a reasonable time-limit by the Imperial Maritime Customs, within which they may be imported, but such consignments will be subject to the present rate of duty and will not benefit by the reduced scale."

"Finally, whereas China agrees to prohibit the manufacture of morphia and appliances for the injection by Chinese traders, people, the Powers also agree to prohibit the manufacture in China of morphia or appliances for its injection by any of their nationals."

The above articles represent the arrangements which were agreed upon between China and the Powers for prohibiting the morphia traffic and in communicating them to Your Excellency, I have the honour to request that they may be brought to the knowledge and attention of all British subjects.

While awaiting also the honour of a reply, I avail, &c.,

(Sd.) PRINCE CHING.

(Copy)

British Legation,

Peking, 10th October, 1908.

Your Highness,—The contents of Your Highness' Note of September 28th to the effect that, the Treaty Powers having all agreed to its conditions, Article XI of the British Chinese Treaty of September 5th, 1904, on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of morphia would be brought into force from January 1st, 1909, were submitted by me to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by telegraph, and I am now in receipt of telegraphic instructions expressing the assent of His Majesty's Government to the course proposed by the Chinese Government.

Notification in this sense will be issued at all His Majesty's Consulates in China as soon as practicable.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.), J. N. JORDAN.

His Highness PRINCE CHING,
&c., &c., &c.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has been obliged to discontinue its South American service, as it does not pay expenses. The Government, deeming the trade between Japan and South America too precious to lose and fearing a cessation of Japanese emigration to that continent, which had begun to develop, has inquired of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha whether the company could not find a way to continue the service, but the company replied that it was difficult to revive it unless a Government subsidy were obtained.

KOWLOON TIME BALL.

NO STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

In reply to the letter of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the 10th July last, the Colonial Secretary wrote on 17th idem that as the dimensions of the Time-Ball Apparatus cannot be varied in any particular, effect can only be given to the proposal of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire by raising the height of the tower. His Excellency the Governor is not prepared to make any such structural alteration in the tower at the present time and even if the alteration were made, it would not provide entirely against such contingencies as a junk sailing across the line of sight near a distant vessel at the critical moment.

MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, P.C. Bird charged the owners of two fishing boats with using their boats other than solely for fishing purposes yesterday.

Prosecutor stated that while he was on duty last evening, he saw the two defendants' boats engaged for dredging purposes off the s.s. *Meara* in the Central Fairway. On seeing witness approaching, the defendants pulled up and got away as fast as they could, one going ahead and the other round the stern of the *Meara*. He found in one of the boats six bags of coal, the contents of the other boat being thrown overboard.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and stated that they were fishing quietly. They admitted that there was no fish in their boats at the time of their arrest.

A fine of \$2 was imposed in each case.

OBSTRUCTION.

P.C. Lanigan proceeded against the owners of two cargo-boats for lying along the Sutherland Street steps in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels yesterday.

P.C. Lanigan stated that at 6.15 p.m. on the day in question, the defendants' boats were alongside Sutherland Street discharging cargo. On going alongside cargo-boat 1217H, he had great difficulty in obtaining the license, as the boatwoman went on shore as soon as she saw him coming.

The Magistrate found that the defendants were lawfully engaged discharging cargo. In dismissing the case, His Worship said that a different charge must be preferred against the "boatwoman" for obstructing the Police in the execution of their duty.

P. C. Lanigan preferred the same charge against the owners of three boats. He said that at 7.30 a.m. this morning, he proceeded alongside the Wing Lok Street steps and found the defendants' boats made fast there in such a way as to render the use of the steps impossible. Witness wished to press the charge against the defendants, as they were a constant source of trouble.

A fine of \$5 each was imposed in default of payment 14 days' hard labour.

GOLF.

The monthly competition against Bogy for the "Aunder's Farewell Cup" was played at Happy Valley between the 14th and 16th November. The following cards were returned:—

SAUNDER'S FAREWELL CUP.
Capt. Murray 9 one up
A. N. Paxton 12 all square
E. J. Crist 3 all square
C. E. H. Beavis 2 all square
J. R. Boyce 14 one down
M. H. Penfold 13 two down
W. J. Gresson 12 four down
W. C. D. Turner 7 four down
28 FOUL.

M. A. Murray 5 four up
T. B. Forrest 11 all square
E. Davidson 9 one down
D. W. Traillman 14 one down
W. J. Gresson 12 four down
A. J. Gresson 14 four down
15 CRIES.

*Winner of Cup. *Winner of Pool.
Two pairs disqualified.

REPAIRING A CLUB-HOUSE.

ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT A FAILURE.

The claim brought by the master of the Ham Sun Wing firm of contractors, 119, Des Voeux Road Central, against Mr. Tang Chee, otherwise Dang Chee, secretary of the Kowloon Cricket Club, to recover the sum of \$744.03, balance due in respect of a contract for the construction of the club-house, and as to \$444.03 for extra work done, was continued before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court, this morning.

Mr. F. W. Goldring (who appeared for the defendant) said that he thought the case was in the course of settlement a couple of days ago, but the plaintiff had gone back on his word. It was agreed by the parties that \$400 should be paid down, the work to be continued, and each side to pay their own costs. In consequence of this Mr. Goldring was not able to file his counter-claim. He did not want to cast any aspersions on his friend, but he thought that somebody in his office was stirring up this trouble.

Mr. Davidson (for plaintiff) maintained that what his friend had said were *ex parte* statements. He did not know when this alleged settlement took place. The plaintiff said that Mr. Hazland, the architect, approached him to make the offer for settlement. That was ridiculous. His client was entitled to judgment in the absence of Mr. Goldring's counter-claim, because his friend had admitted everything in Chambers. It was absurd for the plaintiff to come to a settlement when he did not know what was the nature of the counter-claim. He had advised his client to come to no settlement. Why did not his friend file his counter-claim on Tuesday?

Mr. Goldring said that the reason was because he was given to understand that the matter would be settled.

Mr. Davidson did not know what was the inner history of his friend's case. There was no agreement to withdraw the case. If the defendant had any sort of a case there would not be any imbecility to settle.

Mr. Goldring said that there was always friendly connections between the parties until somebody started to foment this state of affairs. Previous to this the parties did not want any solicitors in the matter as there was an understanding between them.

Mr. Davidson—I should never agree to anything that doesn't give my client his costs.

Mr. Justice Gompertz.—Is the work finished?

Mr. Davidson.—Not yet. We are under no obligation to continue with the work; but when we are paid we will do so.

Further discussion followed on the allegation that a settlement was reached, also the authority of Mr. Hazland to approach the plaintiff to settle was questioned.

Mr. E. M. Hazland stated that up to the time of the issuance of the writ there was no trouble between the parties; no intention to sue. In connection with this work the plaintiff was always told to complete his contract and he would be paid. Overtures for a settlement of the claim were made by the plaintiff to the witness in his office after the writ had been issued. The agreement was that he was to be paid \$400 on account, the rest to be paid when the contract was completed. Witness was doing other work for plaintiff—making plans for a soap factory at Mong-ko-tai. The settlement, however, fell through between plaintiff and the defendant.

Cross-examined, witness said that it would cost \$200 to complete the rest of the work. He remembered Mr. Davidson calling at his office one day this week to get a copy of the contract. He only said that the drains could be put right in six hours, but not the other work. The drain work would not cost \$20. The cricket club was not a very large building, and it would cost \$180 to put on hinges and bolts to the windows and doors and to replace the planking because it was nearing a Chinese festival and complainant, being hard pressed, wanted money.

Witness was not a member of the Kowloon Cricket Club. The plaintiff was an honest man and witness trusted his word, the reason why he issued the certificate for the payment to him of a certain sum of money. Asked as to the hour the plaintiff called at his office on Tuesday, witness replied that he never looked at the clock when his clients visited him. Witness had the authority of the defendant to settle the matter.

The case was further adjourned until next week when the evidence will be taken.

LAD HELD TO RANSOM.

KIDNAPPED DURING AN ARMED ROBBERY AND BROUGHT TO HONGKONG.

A 19-year-old lad, who was stolen from his parents about a month ago during an armed robbery which was committed in the Shun-tak district, was rescued from his captors by the Water Police yesterday. In the house where the youth was detained were two women, who were arrested on suspicion of being his kidnappers. The ringleader of the robbery is alleged to have been the husband of one of the women in whose custody the boy was found. The ringleader, after the robbery, brought the boy to Hongkong, and, according to reports, handed him over to his wife. Letters were then sent to the lad's guardians demanding a ransom for his release. The women were charged in the Police Court, this morning, and remanded.

THE recent boycott disturbance in Hongkong has seriously affected business in marine produce for South China, says the *Japan Chronicle*. In Yokohama, the trade has almost come to a standstill. In addition to this, the depression in the silver market has seriously affected the trade with North China. In the present situation, it is difficult to predict when the boycott will come to an end. Marine produce dealers in Yokohama have sent telegrams to producers in the interior, advising them to hold back shipments of stocks, as the dealers cannot accept drafts or advance money on the goods.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CITY IN MOURNING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Can on, 17th November.

It was not until yesterday morning that the telegram from Peking, in which the death of both T. I. M. the Emperor of China Kwang Hsu and the Empress Dowager was announced. All the officials in this city are now preparing to go into mourning, which will be from the 19th instant, which date is fixed by the Imperial Government. All flags at the official yamens and other government offices are to be at half mast from yesterday, as instructed by the Viceroy. All lanterns and other ornamental articles in the yamens have been removed and theatrical performances in all the three theatres here have not been allowed since yesterday. The flags at the Consulates of the different countries on the Shameen were also at half mast yesterday. On the morning of the 19th instant all officials as well as the local gentry will assemble at the Imperial Temple to perform memorial ceremonies. On account of the death of H. I. M. the Emperor Kwang Hsu no marriages are allowed to take place for one hundred days as far as the common people are concerned. It is the custom among the Chinese for weddings to be arranged in the winter season, but now owing to their going into mourning for the late Emperor, a number of weddings has had to be postponed.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues at Canton for the first ten days of the 10th moon was 47,100.57.6 taels and for the second ten days of the same month 59,236.2.0.3 taels as reported by the Likin officials.

LIKIN EXEMPTION.

The memorial of H. E. Chang Jen Chue, in which the Viceroy applied on behalf of the Kwangtung people for Imperial sanction to exempt the levy of Likin dues on rice imported from Wuhu to Canton for the supply of the unfortunate by the recent disastrous floods, has been sanctioned.

NEW RAILWAY.

H. E. Cheung Fat Sze, accompanied by expectant magistrate Tong Tso Yik, left here for Weichow yesterday to make an inspection of the proposed railway line between O-tou and Tam Shui. The funds for the construction of this proposed line have been fully subscribed through the energy of H. E. Cheung, and work is expected to be commenced ere long on the road.

18th November.

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

On account of the lamentable death of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Kwang Hsu, and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, the officials in this city began to use blue seals for twenty-seven days (from yesterday). According to the Chinese custom for mourning, the officials, both civil and military, are to wear white dress for twenty-seven days, after which period they will change to plain cotton-up to the hundredth day; then they will begin to wear silk clothing, which will be altered later to plain for twenty-seven days. All colleges and schools in this city will be closed for three days from to-morrow and there will also be no issue of native papers for three days.

PREMATURE WEDDING CEREMONIES.

It is interesting to learn that yesterday and to-day several tens of marriages have taken place in the city of Canton, which were originally arranged for the latter part of this moon or the beginning of the next. Owing to their going into mourning from the 19th instant, when no marriages are allowed to take place for a hundred days, the people were obliged to hasten their wedding.

A TOKEN OF SORROW.

Lanterns in all official yamens and public institutions, etc., which were formerly inscribed in red characters, have now to be changed into black. The lantern makers have received orders from all sides to observe this mark of mourning.

CRUISER'S RETURN.

The new cruiser *Kiang Chi*, which brought the Canton ex-Tatar General King Fung to Hongkong, returned to port yesterday.

H. E. LIANG TUN-IN.

H. E. Liang Tun-in, a special commissioner for the reception of the American Fleet at Amoy, who has been spending his one month's leave in his native country in Shun Tak district, has been recalled in a telegram through H. E. the Viceroy from the Wai-wu-pu to return to the Capital forthwith for service. H. E. Liang arrived here yesterday and is expected to leave here for the North probably in the course of a week.

FIRE.

At about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday, a fire occurred in Tsang Sha, which completely destroyed a couple of houses.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

ACTION BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

The *Osaka Jiji* publishes a Tokyo dispatch to the effect that the disturbance in Hongkong has been suppressed by the troops and the rioters scattered. News having been received by the Japanese Government that signs of unrest were becoming apparent among the people in Amoy and other parts of China, Mr. Ishii, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a conference on the afternoon of the 6th instant with Mr. Karachi, Director of the Political Bureau, Mr. Hagiwara, Director of the Commercial Bureau, and other officials in the Foreign Office, as a result of which telegraphic instructions were dispatched to Mr. Hsin, Japanese Minister to Peking, and the Consuls at Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, and Hongkong. In consequence of the Hongkong disturbance, unrest is prevailing in Canton, and trade is depressed.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A COOLIE, Wong Lu, was given six weeks' hard labour to-day for returning from banishment. He was deported from the Colony some time last month for five years. He was recognised in the street yesterday.

Intimations.

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. 1978

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.
London, 19th August, 1908. 1769

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 1490

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 1495

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 108, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 1466

Hotel.

KOWLOON

HOTEL.

"Nemo me

Impune Lacessit."

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

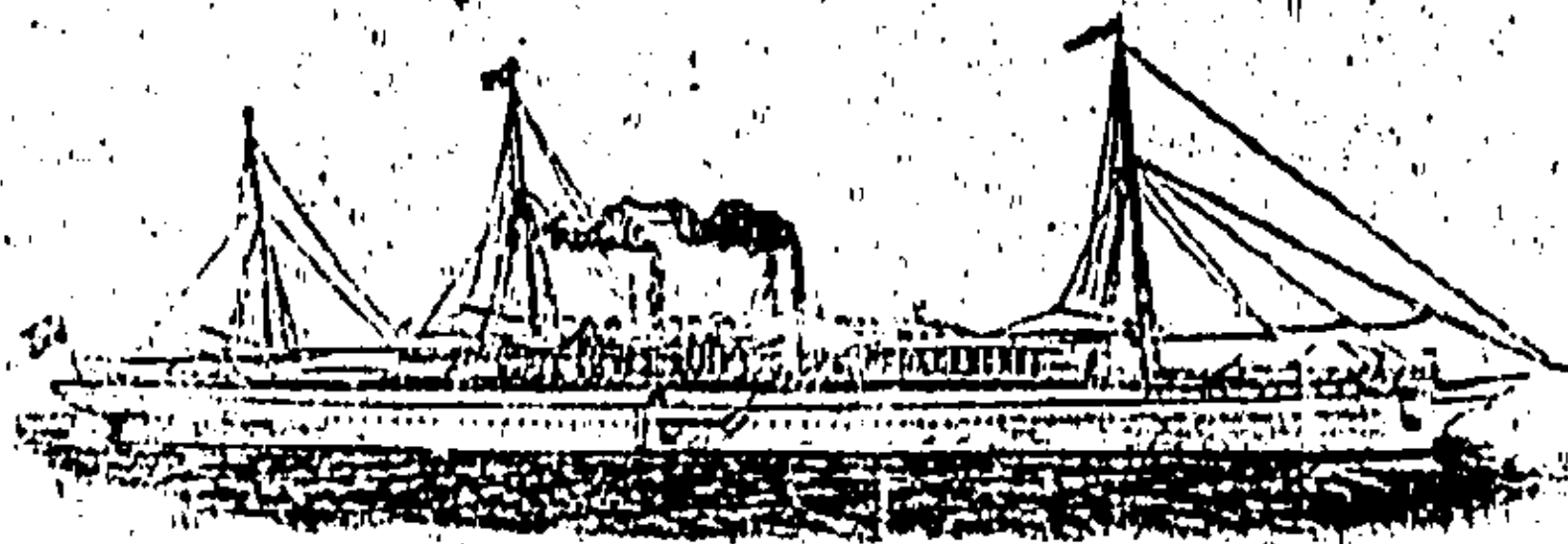
SCOTCH

DINNER

ON

MONDAY,

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S.	Tons
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th.....Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE".....	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th.....Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th.....Jan. 8th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th.....Feb. 5th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th.....March 5th
"MONTEAGLE".....	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd.....Mar. 26th

"EMPEROR" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.....£40. " " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information: Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to J. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Black Flag.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.....	"HANGSANG".....	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA.....	"LOONGSANG".....	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ	"NAMSANG".....	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., Noon.
TIENSIN VIA CHEFOO.....	"CHEONGSHING".....	SUNDAY, 22nd Nov., Daylight.
S'PORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	"FOOKSANG".....	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., 1 P.M.
MANILA.....	"YUENSANG".....	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "Kaitung," "Namang," and "Kookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days. Japan passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMQY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG".....	20th Nov., Daylight.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA.....	"SHANTUNG".....	21st " 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI.....	"SHAOSING".....	21st " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY I. & AUSTRALIA.....	"CHANGSHA".....	24th " Noon.
MANILA.....	"TAMING".....	24th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG.....	"CHIEH".....	25th " 9 A.M.
CEBU & ILOILO.....	"SUNGKIAN".....	1st Dec., 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon. AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

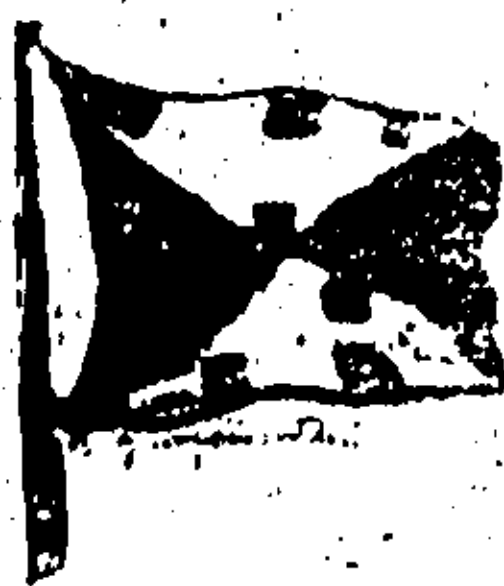
SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
"CAIRO".....	2540	R. Rodger.....	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., at Noon.
"RUBI".....	2540	Almond.....	"	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA,"
Captain T. H. Hyde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Moldavia," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Oceana," due in London on 9th January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE,"
Captain Macdougall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"Kumert".....	6,232	Cowley.....	Dec. 17
"Inveric".....	4,789	Boyd.....	Jan. 14
"Boavie".....	4,445	Mahie.....	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Twin Screw Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are well throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 5, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK &
BOSTON.AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

S.S. "BRAEMAR"

On MONDAY, 23rd November, at 5 P.M.

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908.

[1000]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE".....1st Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908.

[820]

Dentistry.

TRIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

[60]

Dr. M. H. CHAON,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 19th Nov., 1908.

[1000]

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.

every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.... Every 15 minutes

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the

Company's OFFICE, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

[1000]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELSS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in

the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert,

Vulpian and others, combines all the desiderata to be

sought in a medicine of this kind, and surpasses every-

thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-

ally short time, cures a few days only, removes all dis-

charges, effectually superinducing injections, the use of

which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of

stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,

irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma,

and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it

will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt

relief from other well-tried remedies, and from the body

of blood, scurvy, syphilis, spots, hives, pains in the

limbs, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion

of inferior "Tonic" and "Purifier" to the detriment of

to employ mercury, arsenic, and other drugs, the use of

of which is the most trying complaint of this kind, it

will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt

relief from other well-tried remedies, and from the body

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Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Don't Worry.

Don't Worry.

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CONSULT
PHAROS.

THE MYSTIC AND MODERN ASTROLOGER

YES, WHY WORRY?

About your Business, Health, Pleasures, Friends Abroad, your Love Affairs and Chances of Life.
Yes, Why Worry? Consult Pharos. He is able to advise you, Console you and Warn you. His ambition in this life is to help those in trouble, and must-not-be-classed-with-the-run-of-almanacs who use their *Supposed Gifts* to make money. Pharos is independent of this. Willing and able to help all in trouble and relieve their anxiety to the best of his ability and experience.

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You are anxious to put your son to a business that will prosper. Will your daughter be happy in her married life? You are in love. Have I made a wise choice in mate? Shall I take a partner into my business? Should I be wise in going abroad? All these questions Pharos can answer and advise by the aid of astrology. Why not put this to the test. Send P.O. value 6/- and addressed, stamped envelope, to—
PHAROS, DEPT. 14, 45 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
With your Birth Date, Full Name and Title and Town-or-County of Birth if possible, upon receipt of same Pharos will send you a written Test Horoscope,
With the above Pharos will send you FREE A WRITTEN FORECAST OF YOUR FUTURE.

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100 ASSORTED Scotch, English & Irish Views, etc. for 1/6.
and 1,000 " " " " " " Actresses, Songs, Animals, Lovers, &c.
English and Continental Artistes hand tinted real glossy Photographs 15/- per gross.
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS well ASSORTED parcel.
100 Cards for 5/- Value 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d and 6d each.
500 ASSORTED Cards for 18/-.
1 gross Jewelled Cards for 9/-.
Foreign or Colonial Stamps not accepted. Kindly send Money Order.

BRITANIA POSTCARD CO., 45, Union Street, Glasgow. [S]



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N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR-STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
I, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.; 11, Becliff Street; 566, Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 4th March 1907. T4A

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-OHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJENS' GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.
Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1907.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆廣李
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, Des Voeux Road Central.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.
Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li KWONG LOONG furnished the Answer to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Signed) A.S.WATSON & CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

"AN INSPECTION INVITED."
Commenced, 2nd August, 1907. T4B

Telephone : 482. Telegrams : "Cyclometer".

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New, Re-Built and SECOND-HAND

We sell all makes without prejudice.

Re-build & Repair

Stock RIBBONS, CARBONS, &c.

MACHINES EXCHANGED.

Manuscripts Typed STENO-TYPISTS

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vœux Road, Central Hongkong.

NOTICE

The Public are hereby informed that a change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGERS
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 10th September, 1907. T4C